REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,866.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line full for Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „
Third do. ..... 2½ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

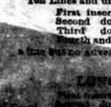
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,600 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. POLLOCK, on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Mirya Bay (Rutnagherry) Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Coconada, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coringapatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 240 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDAREABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSHAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month,*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
INDIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARRIS, will sail about the 18th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal,
Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August,
and by the

S. S. INDIA,
2,329 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal,
Captain GEO. H. LEAD, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. PRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, will sail about the 11th July,

and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL. Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa ..... Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples ..... „ 600
Do. Naples ..... „ 470
Do. Genoa ..... „ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	13th July.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3963	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. orbock	3rd Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3046	60	R. Methven	10th do.
	SIAM	2900	500	N.W. Eastwood	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2993	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2 63	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

1 bale grey printers,
2 bales grey shirtings,
1 case coloured prints,
2 cases wax matches.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolee Hiptoolahboy—
19 cases Prince of Wales stamp matches matches each 25 gross.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE of the Materials of the remaining 13 compartments of the Dhobee Wada Lines near the late Parsee Tank.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer at the Presidency Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal, the above compartments by Public Auction at the above place, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, 1877, at 2 p.m. all materials with the exception of water pipes and cocks) posts, joists, rafters, tiles wasting stones, wooden tubs, &c, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated glass and porcelainware 1, 3, and 6 light hanging Air and Lustres &c., at No. 56 Nepean Sea Road, Khubballa.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 10th July, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 56, Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome porcelainware, best plated vegetable and hot water dishes round and oblong waiters set of tea and coffee services tea pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved and French polished bookwood furniture such as drawing room, dining room and pier tables conversation and sofa couches drawing-room easy, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, chess draw-ers, single and double cheval pier-glasses best plate four posts bedstead best plated 1, 3 and 6-light hanging argand lustres, pier and looking glasses, hanging vase lamps, pictures, drawing-room Brussels carpets &c., &c.

The furniture is now on view.

SALE OF FOREBUNDER SLABS.

Under instruction from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., at Lower Colaba, near the Old Telegraphic Office—

About 500 Porebunder slabs of various sizes, belonging to the estate of the late Sherwanjee Framjee Pandey, Esq.

These will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of buyers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Cruets and Porcelainwares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 14th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Colonel HANSEMAN at the same comprises, rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3, bottwaiter curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, teaset, waiter, bread basket, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons in Mahogany case, a set of plated dessert knives and forks for 6 persons in case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Joseph Rogers and Sons," handsome sea oned blackwood French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces side board whatnots, Mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs screens, circular pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs half backed sofas, rich Brussells carpets ornament stands, English iron and blackwood large cots, dressing and washing tables toilet and Cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and crockeryware, carpets pictures photographic establishment, photographic materials, presses, &c., at Hornbows Street, Fort on account of the Oriental Bank.

On SATURDAY, next the 21st instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture photographic establishment, &c., the property of M. FISHER, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture &c., the property of C. COLE Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and LODGING with a family at Colaba. For terms apply "A. Z.," at this Office

WANTED, Employment as Assistant Engineer Surveyor, Draughtsman or Superintendent of Masonry and other works. Address, stating terms, to "A. S.," this Office.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS in the Fort, for a few months, for a married Lady and Gentleman. Address "A. B.," care of *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

FOR SALE, a few dozens of Old Scotch and Irish WHISKEY and of British unsweetened GIN. JOSEPH, SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (Top Floor), above Wheatley, Madden & Co. The present occupant leaving, is desirous of disposing of mats, partitions &c. as they suit a incoming tenant. The cleanest and coolest HOUSE in the Fort. N. B.—Furniture at a valuation.

WANTED.

WANTED, by the Officers' Mess, 2/17th Regiment, a MESSMAN. Guarantee Rs. 2000 required. Applications stating terms, accompanied with Testimonials, to be made in writing, addressed to

THE PRESIDENT,
Officers' Mess 2/17th Regiment, Mhow, Central India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD:—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0 per doz. qts.
Do. (1861 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „
HERMITAGE (Red)	„ 12	0 „
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BAGROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th July 1877.

WATCHES.

GOLD HUNTING LEVER, Five Holes Jewelled, Spring Capped, set Hands behind sunk Seconds, double spring Case, best quality, by JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand, London.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 16th July, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1876.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 9th July 1877.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

TROYLUCHONATH BANERJEE,
Head Clerk, for Registrar.

Senate House, the 2nd July 1877.

TO BE LET, two entire HOUSES in Rampart Row, for Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

Five RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 75, 90, 100, 150 and 170.

A RESIDENCE in Military Square for Rs. 55.

Two RESIDENCES in Apollo Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 150.

Two RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.

RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings at moderate rents.

The first and third FLOORS of a house next to Messrs. Forbes & Co's. Rent Rs. 60 and 40 respectively.

A suite of ROOMS in the Fort, above Messrs Rogers & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 60.

The first, second and top FLOORS of a house at Khetwady, known as Mr. Jeejeebhoy Bechangeer Lilam's house. Rent Rs. 30 each.

Several OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS in different parts of the Fort. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE (DECEASED.)

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE, late of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, in England, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at Reigate aforesaid on the 7th February 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the Exemplification of the PROBATE of the Last WILL and TESTAMENT with two codicils thereto annexed were GRANTED out of the District Registry at Bombay in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES and WILLIAM GARRAD MAYHEW, both of Bombay, Esqrs., Assistants in the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co., are required on or before TUESDAY, the 14th August 1877, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co. in Bombay Green the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will have proceeded to distribute the ASSETS of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to such claims of which they shall then have notice, and will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim they shall not then have had notice, and all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 6th day of July 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

THE

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,

BEING

ACT X. OF 1877.
WITH AN APPENDIX
AND
A COPIOUS INDEX.
INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE
NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. ITS TONIC AND NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES and excels NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable in the day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules are simply convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication to have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, REINSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BODY. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious confit, containing the most soothing substance of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST INNOCENT PURGATIVE known. It is used in case of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.	
BATHGATE & Co.	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.	ditto.
HARRIS & Co.,	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.,	Bombay.

DRILL BOOKS
FOR
VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD EXERCISE and Evolutions of Infantry	As. 12
RIFLE EXERCISES and Musketry Instruction	As. 12
INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISE	As. 8

THACKER & CO.,
Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjsunth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Comfortable and Easy Fitting

SHIRTS.

ASQUITH & CO. have just landed a NEW STOCK of French Printed Cambrics, Oxford Cloth, Silk and Wool and Wove Flannels.

Patterns forwarded to any part of the East POST FREE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing ..... Six for	36 0	FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above ..... Six for	22 8
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour ..... Six for	30 0	SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ..... Six for	52 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt ..... Six for	22 8	WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk ..... Six for	52 0
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing ..... Six for	28 0	DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts ..... From	7 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino ..... Six.	14 0
Superfine Saxony ..... „	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, brinkless ..... „	27 0
Summer Merino, medium substance ..... „	36 0
Real India Gauze ..... „	40 0
Real Best Silk ..... „	45 0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts	6 0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers	7 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3 12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	4 12
Fine Summer Merino	7 8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers.	6 8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ..... Doz.	9 8
Super „ ..... „	13 8
Fine Fancy Colours ..... „	15 0
Extra Super „ ..... „	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes ..... „	19 0
Best Lisle Thread ..... „	28 0
Real Balbriggan ..... „	30 0

KNICKERBOCKERS.
For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino ..... per pair.	5 8
Stout Knitt ..... „	5 8
Stout Knitt Socks ..... „	3 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures ..... Doz.	15 8
Drab or Fawn ..... „	18 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns ..... „	18 8
Super Fine, a Special Article ..... „	21 0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic ..... „	24 0
Real Scotch Lambswool ..... „	25 0

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks ..... per pair	7 8
Black Silk Hose ..... „	12 6
White Silk Socks ..... „	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing ...	10 0
Best Wove Flannel, 8h unk. This is a very Superior Article	18 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18 0
Best Striped Cambric	6 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric ..... Six.	16 8
Oxford Cloth ..... each.	5 0
Wove Flannel ..... each.	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0
Wove Flannel	17 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	29 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

|

[illegible]N FELLIGENCE

[illegible]DAY EVENING, 9TH JULY 1877.

[illegible]on Monday we have no fresh news [illegible]g the Liverpool Cotton Market, and [illegible]ing other markets Reuter's closing tele[illegible]m of Saturday affords little additional information.

Coffee in London is said to be in good demand with an improvement of 6d. per cwt. in G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. Calcutta Linseed is quoted 3d. per quarter higher to arrive, but 6d. lower ex-warehouse, and Rapeseed, while 6d. higher to arrive has declined to the same extent ex-warehouse. Bombay Linseed is unchanged, but Rapeseed has advanced 6d. per quarter. Wheat is quoted the same as on Friday, but the tone of the market we learn from private sources is firm.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London remains unchanged and the weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show as the only movements an advance of 10s. in Chartered and £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile. Bar Silver remains at 53¼d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday gives the following alterations:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec	Rs.	14,16,619
Do „ Branches	Inc.	„	1,50,162
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	25,56,455
Government Securities	Inc.	„	3,45,459
Loans	Dec.	„	8,90,364
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	4,51,499
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	„	1,12,8 3
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	13,88,621

These changes are unquestionably most favourable and would warrant a further reduction in the Bank's rates of discount and interest, but the Directors may possibly hesitate to reduce their minimum below 5 per cent. yet awhile, especially as it would bring but little additional business to the Bank. Moreover, although trade is dull to a degree and money, therefore, in limited demand, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the late accounts from up-country are most discouraging, and such as to render a continuance of the famine over another season, by no means unlikely. Should such prove to be the case a rapid change might soon be apparent in our money market, as not only would funds be required to a large extent to pay for grain, but our import markets would necessarily suffer and it is to them we have mainly to look now for the maintenance of cheap money.

In Sterling Exchange to-day there has been almost no business doing and the market is unchanged although private paper might possibly be negotiated on slightly easier terms. There is however almost nothing offering either ready or forward, export business at the moment being quite stagnant. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...ls. 8 11-16d.	per	Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...ls. 9d.	„	
Credits, 3 „ „	...ls. 9d.	„	
Documents, 3 „ „	...ls. 9d. to 1-16d.	„	

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and rates are nominally the same; ⅛ to 3-16 premium for demand and ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper has remained quiet and perfectly unaltered in value, buyers and sellers being alike indisposed to do business pending the result of the tenders for the new loan in Calcutta to-day. Advice of the rates of allotment will probably be received to-night after business hours, but except as regards the price of paper issued, there is no reason to apprehend its exercising any effect on business generally. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½.

The Share Market has been firm but not particularly active. Bank of Bombays are in request at 43½ per cent. premium, a report being current that a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be declared for the past half year. Land and Press Companies have undergone no change. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Alliance and Khandeish, and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Madras United and National, while Great Easterns have declined Rs. 5 and Alexandra Rs. 10 per share. Treacher & Co. Limited are Rs. 10 higher.

Cotton.—Some small purchases have been made of Omrawuttee descriptions for export at about previous prices, but as a general rule the market is extremely quiet and unchanged. The receipts from up-country for the past three days have only been 778 bales. Current quotations are:—

Good Dholleras	Ready	Rs. 197	per candy F.P.
F. G. F. do.	„	193	„
G. F. do.	„	188	„
Good Comras.	„	195	„
F. G. F. do.	„	190	„
G.F. do.	„	185	„

Linseed is in active request owing to the firmer accounts from Home and purchases to a fair extent have been made up to Rs. 8-5 per cwt. Of Rapeseed supplies are most limited and the price has advanced to Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5 per cwt.

Wheat is rendered firmer by the increased demand from the famine districts where prices are steadily advancing and a large business is being done mainly in the lower qualities of Red. We quote best White Rs. 36 to Rs. 37; Red Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy.

Freights are dull and almost nominal. A few small engagements are reported by steamer for Liverpool at £1-15, but even at a lower rate no quantity of cargo could be had. By sail for Liverpool the nominal rate is £1-17-6 per ton.

Piece Goods evince great and increasing depression, the accounts from up-country being discouraging to a degree, and unless some improvement takes place in crops prospects, prices look like going considerably lower.

Coals continue to show a downward tendency, a cargo of Davison's West Hartley July-August shipment, via Cape having been sold to arrive at Rs. 17·6 per ton alongside, while for Laird's Welsh Hartley the quotation is Rs. 15½ perton.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th July as compared with the statement issued on the 30th June:—

Liabilities.	30th June. Rs.	7th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,82,921	76,46,3 2
Do. do. do. at Branches.	22,18,875	23,69,837
Other Deposits	1,26,78,906	1,54,35 361
Post Bills	47,206	46,2:3
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,35,340	5,40,584
	3,67,44,148	3,80,33,307
Assets.		
Government Securities	30,33,223	30,64,677
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,40,992	16 24,538
Loans on Security of do. do.	63,48,254	53,52,·90
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,930	3 69
Bills Discounted	66,42,330	90,93,829
Stamps	3,746	3,698
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,17,363	
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,55,000	3,62,362	3,62,362
Bullion	3,83,388	6 01,474
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2 69 756	3 82,559
Cash and Currency Notes	1 61,60,567	1,75 4,188
	3 67.44.148	3 8 ,38,307

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Kurrachee, with general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. S. Memon, Mr. & Mrs. Adams, and three deck passengers.

The P. & O. Co's s.s. Hindustan, 1,842 tons, Captain N. Rose ll, sailed yesterday to China, with China Mails, 1,644½ chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr Glasgow. For Singapore—Messrs. F. J. and J. J. Earnes.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Hindostan (s)	.....	China.
	Zuid	Jenkins	Rangoon.
	t. Andrew	McLean	Dunkirk.

The Steamer Cossack, to P Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

5	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis ..... Bombay, June 16.
	Austrian (s)	Wyllie ..... Liverp ol, June 7.
	Templar	Edwards ..... New York, Feb 8.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Austrian—Brenhilda and Barque Advancement at Sandheads, waiting for pilots.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—3 packages glass-ware, Pallonjee Pestonjee Bottlewala; 50 barrels roll sulphur, Momedally Lookmanjee. Trinacria s—1 case cotton thread Jewaj Krausul.

Child will Hall s—24 bundles hardware, Ramlally Moosabhoy; 5 casks hardware, Hassumally Lalimeya; 21 kegs iron nails, Jewajee Sanjee; 441 bundl s hoop iron, Premjee Coverdas; 1 case soft soap, Hogarth and Co.

Trentham Hall, s—9 cas s hardware, Hassumally Lalimeya; 190 bundl s sheet iron and 15 boxes tinned plates, Abdoolally Esmoodin; 1,151 bundles hoop iron and 497 bundles sheet iron, Sonjee Dhurumsey; 1·0 kegs white lead, Kuma Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Guinevere—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

Hindostan s—3 casks linseed oil, Abdoolhoosein Septoola and Co; 8 cases chlorodyne, Funnett and Co; 3 cases candles, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed and Co; 8 bales printing papers, T. Graham; 2 packages hardware and 2 boxes brass sheets, Esmailjee Esoobhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Queen of the Seas—3,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenbur and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—73 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

Precurseur s—24 cases brandy, the Bank of Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Egbert s—142 bales cotton and 82 b les cotton, Nurree Khuttow; 2974 bags w a. rahoolams, Mahadeo Hurry; 55 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 400 cwts wheat, Stearns Mobart and Co; 6 cwts cot yarn, Khetsee Dhurmsey.

Trentham s—65 cwts cotton yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 2,000 cwts wheat, Hajee Ayeb Hajee Jacob; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 32 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 101 bales wool, Khimjee Lakhmedass; 52 bales wool, Nothoo Lalljee; 54 bales cotton, Nurree Khuttow; 67 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 80 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,630 cwts wheat, Shivgrow Gee Behoolall; 46 bales cotton, Ramjee Lalbhai.

Knight Companion—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Zerbino s—65 cwts B horns, Allarakhia Sazun; 200 bales cotton and 4,401 ½ cwts wheat, Shearer, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—10 bales hides, Vaireebhoy Vully; 14 bales hides, Shurif Durvesh; 38 bales hides, Rajumbhoy Ajoo; 10 bales hides, Remtools Goolam Mahomed; 20 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hoosein; 34 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazun; 14 bales hides, Hasoun Noor Mahomed; 20 bales hides, Esmalbhoy Rimool; 6 bales hides and 8 cwts D ho ns, Merally Nuthoo; 30 bales hides and 16 cwts deer horns, Fuckeermahamed Munjee.

rittishPrincess—360 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Nicholas—250 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lalla—25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Europa s—600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—7 bundles Et eeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 3 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookrop; 147 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 41 cases opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 27 chests opium, E J Ebrahim; 29 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 77 chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 444 chests opium, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, F N Postwala; 16 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 1 chest opium, Jugonath Ramjee; 8 chests opium, Tarrachund Bittaram; 1 chest opium, Hajarimull Soolmookrey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s—28½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 18 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjlall; 69 chests opium, Gooljee Shingan e.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1111 Egbert (s), Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1737 Europa (s), Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1959 Trentham H ll (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
917 Zerbino (s), Dewney—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—J. Shares.

FOR HAVRE.

1099 Lalla, Vance—George Lockhart a Co.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR LONDON.

1405 Stockbridge, Lane—G. Willis & Co.
1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

782 St Nichols, Hill—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

676 Estepona (s), Hubbuck.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1878 Atmosphere, Wright—Pully & Co.
1494 C ra. Coombe—Farnham & Co.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

3188 Hindostan (s), Rockell—P. & O. Co.
2750 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA AND TUTICORIN.

1293 Winged Hunter, Pann—The Captain.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1403 Tanjore (), Almond—P. and O. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1287 Annot Lyle, English—Joseph Soares.
1172 Burmah, Crocket—Wallace & Co.
1250 Feronia, Campbell—Wells & Co.

FOR ROTERDAM.

1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—The Captain.

FOR JAVA.

1296 Almoor, Evans—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CARWAR.

343 Flying Cloud, Williams—Finlay, Scott & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1363 Alice D. Cooper, Humphre—The Captain.
1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1276 Annie Frost, Welbourn—The Captain.
1072 Bertemont, Parker—The Captain.
490 Black Watch, Kernish—W Nicol & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1238 Cashm re, Thomson—The Captain.
1060 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Tudor & Co.
1145 Europa, Thorsen—The Captain.
1419 Orient (s), Pearson—P. and O. Co.
1·92 Premier, Mellitvey—The Captain.
404 Queen of the Seas, Hardwick—Bell Brandenburg & Co.
506 Rosemary, Milne.
1413 Tobique, Davis—The Captain.
1205 Whittier, Swap—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
310 Fateh sultan, Nacoda.
155 Kesraj Boodrin, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

706 Areb, Broughton.
874 Aprovisel, (s), James—(Harbour Defence.)
340 Bugh Rose (r), 3, Downing.
107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

HIGH COURT.—July 10.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

Short Cause.

591-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Meya Keoobin Esmael &c.

Long Causes.

288-73—Jefferson and P—Hassen hoy Goolam Hossein vs The British F M and Insurance Co—Hearn and C.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bahdoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.
544-75—M M Munshi—Damjee Jadowjee vs Ratanvahoo and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
571-75—Mr Fleet—Soondabai widow vs Veera Oaka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janeyhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dayabhoy Tr bhowandass v. Munjee Rus ool and other s—Khan ebai Mor jee.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Najmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zemabhoy widow and others—Jeffries and Payne
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlujee Santeckoger vs Moggon Girdhur—Remington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Bhikha bhoy and Bechardass—Lallubhai Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—Mr Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others—Mr Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

217-76—Lynch and Tobin—R A Dallas and another vs Gunputrao Morojee Z and another—Balkrishna and S
723-76—Mr Cardine and G—Mowjee Kirpall vs Robert Ryree and and others—Hearn and Clevland.
722-76—Hearn and Clevel nd—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai widow and Mowjee and Bomonjee.
317-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, Hore and Langley
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon J Marriott, &c vs Shri Lalmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and Bovey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Short Causes.

66-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Dyaram Jurjeesandass.
71-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Munoshunker Mackelall.
72-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Moola Amroodin.
91-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Rustomjee Ruttonjee Master.
93-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ragoba Nimbajee.
460-77—In person—Khimjee Jeewa vs Viaram Vagjee and others.
463-77—Crawford and Winter—Alphonse Renaud vs Hajee Vullee Hajee.

Long Causes.

415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewalibai, widow vs Vullubhram Hemchand and another—Shapoorjee and Thecuriaw.
266-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmedass Khimjee and others vs The New Mazagon Land Co—Fletcher and Smith.
56-76—Jeffe son and Payne—The Nerind Spinning and W Co vs Dayal Ruttonsey.
698-76—Hearn and C—A G Latham and others vs Khimjee Hurvedass and others—Prescot and Winter and Mr Skipsey.
698-76—Hearn and C—Dinanath Raroonath Kandalkar and another vs Merwanjee Framjee K—Craigie, Lynch and Owen and P Rowasjee.
332-75—Crawford and B—Fatmabai vs Adam Ahmed—Jefferson and P ne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.)

Short Causes.

241-75—Tyabjee and S—S Tyabjee and Company vs Rughoonathdass Lillabhai.
712-76—Muljee and Bomonjee—Carson Dass Nensey vs Trecumdass Shreram and others.
337-77—Jefferson and Payne—Hurnath Roopjee vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally.
406-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—James Thorburn vs Meya Hasumbhai Goolam K.
410-77—Mr. Turner—Thacker Dossa Mooljee and another vs Shaik Sowjee Manekand another.
442-77—Lynch and Tobin—Venayekrao Gunputrao K-bay vs Sorabjee Pestonjee F.
452-77—Vardeplane and G—Chapabai vs Luckmidas Narron and another.
454-77—Prescot and W—Catherine de Souza vs Mathew de Souza.

Long Causes.

246-77—F Chalk—Premdass Toolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.
178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dulputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.
347-77—Hearn and C—Goolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee Ardeir and Hormusjee.
369-77—Jefferson and Payn—Ramnaryan Dayaram vs Vithuldass Wala and others—N N Kothare.
369-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Assoobeboe vs Mamood Esack and others—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 8.

Fulton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.
Bishop, Lieut Bombay 11th Regt. on leave from Poona.
Baillie, Major Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Poona.
Peel, Capt, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Peshawar.
Glasgow, Lieut, Bengal 2-12th Regt, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—July 6.

Greig, Surg Major, Bombay 6th Lt Infantry, on Medl Cert, to England.

July 8.

Disbrowe, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

July 9.

Thatcher, Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Glasgow, Lieut, Bengal 2-12th Regt. on leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 29.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment:—

67th Regt—Sub-Lieut D Arbuthnott to be Lieutenant, Sub-Lieut R G Jones to be Lieut.

Major J Warren, 15th Hussars, to have medical charge, Landour, vice Hendley, appointed Superintending Surgeon Major, Presidency circle.

Brevet Rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Major W J Sex on, R A, to rank as Major.

Captain T C Manderson, R E, to be Major.

Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) W N Watts to be Colonel, 1st (the Royal Scots) Regiment.

Lieut J R J Jocelyn, R H A, is directed to proceed from Landour to Meerut, and join A Battery C Brigade, into which he has been posted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

15th Foot—Lieut A Park to Bombay, for one month, and thence to England, for six months on urgent private affairs.

25th Foot—Col J A Ruddell, from 6th July to 5th August, to remain at Landour.

30th Foot—Lieut E W Conran to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

42nd Foot—Captain Mean (Local Major) H M Parkerson to Mussoorie, from 21st June to 20th December, on medical certificate.

Bengal Infantry—Col G G Anderson to Mussoorie, from 30th June to 12th October, on urgent private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon P Thomason to Naini Tal, from 8th June to 7th August, on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3·30 to 4·30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	11th	....	2h. 57·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	17th	....	6h. 3·8m. p.m.
Full Moon	25th	....	6h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 10	English Mail expected to-night.	5 31	6 39	11 16 m 11 39 a.	4 16 m 5 9 a.
Wed. 11	.....	5 31	6 39	11 53 m 11 57 a.	5 5 m 5 55 a.
Th. 12	.....	5 31	6 39	0 34 a.	5 56 m 6 41 a.
Fri. 13	.....	5 32	6 39	0 31 m 1 11 a.	6 41 m 7 26 a.
Sat. 14	....	5 32	6 39	1 23 m 1 54 a.	7 27 m 8 15 a.
Sun. 15	Seventh Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	2 14 m 2 41 a.	8 16 m 9 4 a.
Mon. 16	.....	5 33	6 39	3 8 m 3 20 a.	9 6 m 9 55 a.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent writes—"I should feel very much obliged if any of your readers would give me information regarding a raffle which was started some months ago for the benefit of St. Vincent's Poor Home. Up to the present I have heard nothing more about it. I and many friends invested rupees with a view to assist a praiseworthy institution."

P. B. says—"Dr. Moore, in his valuable book, 'Family Medicine for India,' gives a warning to parents in India regarding the administration of opium to children by servants. This may not be generally known, and many infants, no doubt, are made victims to this nefarious practice. Beware, therefore, and do not put too much faith in your 'excellent syrup,' nor commit your babes too implicitly to their tender mercy. There is good reason for this warning."

A correspondent signing himself "D. J. S. Menezes' writes to us, with reference to a letter which appeared in our issue of the 14th ult., relative to an alleged breach of friendly relations between the district R. C. priest and his people at Bhiwandi. One at Bhiwandi" says that the tenant was turned out of the house attached to the chapel, because he did not pay the rent, and made his presence disagreeable in various ways to the priest and parishioners. A better tenant being subsequently found, the house was let to him. The parishioners are quite satisfied with the priest's action in the matter.

Juno writes—"I was glad to notice a letter in your Thursday's issue exposing the filthy condition of certain residences in the Fort. I believe I am fully acquainted with the pile of buildings alluded to by your correspondent, and I think the matter is by no means exaggerated. The Municipality should, in the interest of the public living in the neighbourhood, take some steps to have the matter sifted, and see whether the nuisance complained of does not actually exist. It was only last-by that an old lady fell a victim to cholera in these buildings. I have also had occasion to notice other buildings not far away from those alluded to by your correspondent in the same filthy condition."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs' the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTH.

CHAPMAN—July 1st, at Masulipatam, the wife of J. E. Chapman, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREY—METHERALL.—July 4th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Revd. S. T. Atlay, M.A., Walter Gray, to Beatrice Geraldine Metherall.

DEATHS.

CORNER—July 4th, at Bangalore, Mary Caroline, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Corner, aged 3 years and 4 months.

SPARROW—July 2nd, at Cooncoor, Emily, the beloved wife of Surgeon Major John Sparrow, late 93rd Regt.

STEPHENSON—July 6th, at Royapettah, Donald Campbell, the beloved son of the Rev. R. and Mary Stephenson, aged nine months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1877.

The meagre and unsatisfactory information supplied to us regarding the progress of the war is still sufficient to show that in Armenia at all events the Russians have suffered serious reverses. We knew before that Bayazid was threatened by a force of no very formidable character from Van; but, if the statement be correct that the Russian Left Wing was nearly annihilated at Karakilissa last week, probably all that is left of this column is now seeking refuge in Bayazid, and that fortress will soon be invested by all the Turkish troops that have beaten the invaders back from the Delibaba Pass. In this case, the advance of a relieving column from Erivan can only be regarded as an attempt on the part of the Russians to save something out of the wreck. The main Turkish army, operating on the road to Kars, seems really to have succeeded in breaking the lines of the besieging force and re-opening communications with the garrison; and the return of the Grand Duke Michael to Tiflis or even to Alexandropol must be accepted as a sure indication of the complete defeat of the Russian plan of campaign in Armenia. The calculations and predictions of all experienced military observers, founded on what they knew of the state of both the Russian and the Turkish forces in Asia, seem thus to have been entirely upset, and Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, the general so much laughed at by the special correspondents, has with his little army of badly paid and ragged but brave soldiers proved himself more than a match for the much-vaunted army of the Caucasus. The result is inexplicable; and full accounts of what has really happened will be awaited with intense curiosity. There can at least be no doubt that the Turks are now giving the Russians a taste of their fighting qualities in Europe as well as in Asia; for the army that has crossed the Danube is clearly unable to make any rapid progress, and can only send word, up to this time, of indecisive engagements which are equivalent to defeats, for unless the Russians can move forward there is an end of their holy war for the enfranchisement of Bulgaria. The numbers and superior organization of the Russians can hardly fail, however, to tell in the long run, and the Turks, notwithstanding the gallant defence they are making, will probably be beaten back to Schumla. But they have done enough already, we imagine, to make many European diplomatists tremble at the possible consequences of a result of the war quite opposed to that on which they had reckoned; and possibly by this time the English Government has begun to reflect that it may have made a mistake in treating Turkey as if the friendship or enmity of that Power must henceforth be quite worthless. What we look forward to with delighted anticipation, if the Turks gain a great victory on the Danube, is the next appearance in print of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, who will no doubt surpass himself in describing the causes of the triumph won by the patient, brave, and pious Turk. "Unspeakable" men called him forsooth, "because, though commonly clement and slow "to wrath, and apt rather to enjoy his own "ease indolently and treat his slaves with "scornful magnanimity, the savage nature in him "burst forth in wild acts of fury when his race "and religion were threatened with extinction, "till the effeminate thing known as Western "civilization shuddered to learn how empires "are won and kept. Then arose a storm of "infinite palaver. Gladstone, most copious of "modern statesmen-sophists, poured forth curses "of Homeric strength and length, all Christendom listening and applauding. The poor Turk, "deafened with incessant noise, baited and "badgered on all sides, sits composedly smoking "his pipe and reflecting perhaps that such idle "babble he has often heard among his wives in "the harem, till Russian Autocrat, taking "courage, rushes upon him. Then the "Turk, rising, with light of battle in his "eyes, confronts this mighty Czar and "runs latest pattern of civilized bayonet some "nine inches into the belly of him. Truly, "my friends, this Turk may be 'unspeak-"able'—to speak or be spoken of is not the "whole end of man—but something he understands of the way to hold his own in this "world, and to overcome nations which esteem "him lightly. A simple faith his, to be temperate, obedient, cleanly, to praise the name "of Allah, and with strong right hand cleave "the skulls of Christian idolators and send their "souls to Gehenna; but you, my English "friends, with your Ritualistic mummeries, "Parliamentary jargon, and daily soul-poisoning heaps of rubbish shot at your doors by able "editors, may it not yet happen to you that the "vision of luminous or voluminous Gibbon "will be fulfilled, and Islam prevail over you "till the priest's call to prayer is heard from "the minarets of a Turkish mosque at Oxford?"

The Government of India has now determined upon resuscitating the India Navy, which was abolished by Sir Charles Wood in 1863, and the circumstance, important in itself, may perhaps be taken as an indication that the Imperial Government desires that India shall be as much as possible responsible for its own safety and protection, in order that more freedom may be allowed to the movements of the English Army and Navy on the stirring stage of European affairs. Thus, when we have the Indian Navy revived to-day, it is not unreasonable to assume that the time may not be far off when the Indian Army shall be brought more immediately under the control of the Government of India. Formerly, the Imperial policy aimed at doing everything in England which could be done for India; now, it has commenced to assume a different shape, and it can scarcely be doubted that the change, if judiciously worked, ought to give an immense and beneficial accession of power and efficiency to the Viceroy and his colleagues. It is not too much to say that the resuscitation of the Indian Marine has been brought about by the difficulties experienced from having divided authority—the Government of India on the one hand, and the Admiralty on the other. It was found, shortly after the Indian Navy ceased to exist, that the change was not one which would work for the benefit of India economically or politically. The Government of India suffered from the want of concentrated power in its own hands; and references to the Admiralty, and differences of opinion between the Admiralty and the Government of India, created delays, if not actual unpleasantnesses, which were detrimental to the rapid execution of public business. During the last few years it has been foreseen that the system of divided authority between England and India could not last long. The theory of good political management is that, if a Government is entrusted with the exclusive discharge of political duties in a certain part of the world, that Government must be entrusted with the entire management of the means by which its policy shall be supported, otherwise it cannot discharge its duties promptly and with the best effect. This theory was departed from when the Indian Marine was abolished, and the authority of the Admiralty set up in its place, and it is not too much to say that the surrender by the Government of India of its control over the forces intended to support its foreign policy has wrought mischief, vexation, and at the same time made an increase in the charges against this country. The change, therefore, which has just been announced in the *Gazette of India* may be welcomed on good public grounds, for India cannot fail to be better served in some respects by its own navy than by a system which placed it at the mercy of Admiralty orders and private contractors. We may now hope to hear less of those unpleasant differences which are known to have taken place between political officers in the Persian Gulf and Royal Navy commanders, who considered themselves (rightly enough, perhaps) masters of their own ships and bound to accept orders from no one but the Admiralty; and less also of those high prices for removing troops by sea which the Government of India was frequently compelled to pay to private owners because it had no ships of its own to do the work, nor sufficient power to compel ships of the Royal Navy to perform the duties which used to be discharged by the old Indian Navy.

Before 1832, the Bombay Government used to be served by the Bombay Marine, which did very good service of one kind or another under the old East India Company's flag. Witness, for instance, the assistance which Admiral Watson was able to give Clive by reducing strongholds of Mahratta power on the Western Coast; the surveys of Eastern seas which its officers were able to make from time to time; and the beneficial influence which it exercised in putting down the system of piracy which used to be one of the most formidable obstacles to commercial enterprise on the west of India. In 1832, the Bombay Marine was converted into the Indian Navy by the wish of King William IV., and from that time the fleet commenced to render a series of admirable services. Sir Charles Malcolm was made the first Commander-in-Chief. We find it protecting commerce in the Red Sea, surveying that tortuous highway of communication between India and Egypt, surveying the Maldive Islands, then almost unknown, the Gulf of Manaar and Palk Strait, the coast of Ceylon, a portion of the Madras coast, the south coast of Arabia, the coast of Kattywar, the northern Concan coast from St. John's to Bassein, the Gulf of Cambay and the island of Perim, the mouths of the Indus, and the Indus itself. To the Indian Navy belongs the credit that one of its members (Lieutenant John Wood) was the first Englishman who reached the Bam-i-Doonya, or what is called, with grand poetic significance, the Roof of the World. Wood surveyed the Indus beyond Attock, then he made his way to Cabul, whence he managed to scale the Roof of the World—an achievement for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Another Indian Navy Lieutenant, Wybard, ventured to emulate Wood's feat. He set out for Central Asia, and was never afterwards heard of. Perhaps he is now the elderly Khan of a roving clan of Turkomans; but it is more probable that he perished in some of the terrible passes of the Hindoo Koosh or was murdered by the savages who claim that region as their birthright. It was Indian Navy men who first discovered the capabilities of ports in Kattywar for the shipment of cotton to Bombay; they brought the Somali coast of Africa into notice; and (says Clements Markham) "the survey of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, "and of that region of Mesopotamia which, for "its historical associations, its capabilities, and "the importance of its geographical position, "surpasses almost any other country in the "world, is mainly the work of the Indian "Navy; during upwards of 26 years, the "accomplished and persevering officers who "executed the Mesopotamian survey continued to "work in the face of great difficulties and dangers; "and for this alone the Indian Navy takes rank "among the foremost contributors to geographical knowledge." The last great hydrographic work done by the Indian Navy was a careful re-survey in 1857 of the old survey of the Persian Gulf. In addition to these great services to science the Indian Navy distinguished itself in actual warfare in China, Persia, and Burmah, and was more than once complimented on its gallantry. Notwithstanding all its brilliant services, however, the evil eye of the political economists of the day was cast upon it. In 1862 a correspondence was opened between the Government of India, the Bombay Government, and the Secretary of State, with respect to the manner in which naval and maritime services could best for the future be performed on the coasts of India and in the neighbouring seas. Previously to this date the Secretary of State had intimated that the defence of India against a serious attack by sea, as well as the naval services required in the Red Sea, and upon the east coast of Africa, would be undertaken by the Royal Navy; whereupon it became the opinion of the Governor-General that the Indian Navy should be abolished and a smaller service substituted for the purposes only of protecting Indian ports, suppressing the slave trade and piracy in the Persian Gulf, and transporting troops and stores. The correspondence of 1

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE NEW LOAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

The Government minimum of the new loan is undeclared, all tenders being above it. Tenders at 95¼ receive seven tenths above that rate in full. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT BIELA.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Turkish account of the Russian defeat at Biela on the 5th July is not yet confirmed.

A Russian official despatch states that the Russian troops occupied Biela on 5th instant.

A Turkish official despatch states that an attempt by the Russians to land troops near Silistria has been repulsed.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that a Russian division from Erivan arrived on the 5th instant at Igdyr, and is marching to the relief of the garrison at Bayazid.

According to a Turkish official despatch, Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha arrived on the 6th instant at Kirkbounu, and has restored the communication with Kars.

The Grand Duke Michael, commander of the Russian Army in Armenia, has gone to Tiflis.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Erzeroum, under date 8th instant, states that the Russian left wing has retreated to Ipek, pursued by the Turkish right wing, and that continuous fighting is going on.

The Grand Duke Michael is at Alexandropol.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 9.

The Hall Line Steamer City of Baltimore arrived here from Bombay on Saturday.

The Anchor Line Steamer India, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, JULY 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
Exchange on India	1-8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	89.
5 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	107.
Bar Silver	52⅞.
Oriental Bank Shares	£44.
Chartered do do.	£20.
Do. Mercantile do.	£9.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£33.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 9.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 9, 2 50 P.M.

H. M. S. Spartan, from Madras, arrived this morning.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 9.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 83, min. 76, bar. 29·89, W. R. 76.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind West 4, ther. 83, bar. 30·8. Fell of rain 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N.W. Fell of rain 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S.E. moderate, ther. 90, bar. 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9 to 1-16d.	,,

THIS morning we print several letters about the Towers of Silence affair, which show how divided the Parsee community is upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the corps bearers. It was only to be expected that the *Times of India* and its colleague the *Rast Goftar* should contradict the report we published on Saturday, and blame us for not going to the Punchayet for information. We did not see the necessity for consulting the Punchayet; all we professed to do was to put into shape rumours which were notoriously agitating the Parsee community, and which, for some extraordinary reason, neither the *Times of India* nor the vernacular press made any allusion to, although, according to their own confession, they knew all about them. We may remark also that the story told by the *Times of India* and the *Rast Goftar*, although they profess to contradict our story with as much minuteness as if they had been disguised as the corpse-bearers on the occasion in question, differs considerably from the statement made by the Punchayet as it is published in the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. Our contemporary protests just a little too much on behalf of the Punchayet and orthodox Zoroastrianism when it ventures, in *Rast Goftar* English, to contradict our story about the man who escaped alive from a Tower of Silence near Surat, and our assertion that it is now a belief among some, and formerly the belief among all Parsees, that any man escaping from a Tower of Silence would create a pestilence if he were allowed to remain alive. The man who escaped, Bomanjee Sorabjee Patel, is still alive; and any one who is well acquainted with the habits of the Parsees knows it is true that they have a superstitious horror of the return to the world of any person once exposed in one of their Towers.

THE *Indian Daily News* has the following remarks on the correspondence published last week in the *Gazette of India* on the famine prospects in Madras:—"The chief fact which arrests attention in an examination of the tables accompanying the correspondence is the steady rise in prices which has been going on more or less throughout the past year, and which left the markets in June last, with rates considerably tighter (and in some places more than double) than those which obtained in Behar in the worst portions of 1874. In a list of 21 districts, for instance, we find that the best quotation gives rice at 13 seers in the first week of June, while the worst places it at 6 seers. There are, however, various ways of regarding tightness in food markets; and that would be a superficial view of the economic conditions ranging themselves under the general term tightness, which regarded an unsympathetic treatment of the subject as unscientific, simply because, in its external aspects, it might seem brutal. The people of India generally have to pay for the grain that enters the mouths of famine-stricken people in any province of the empire; and where the involuntary donors of the charity which feeds the hungry are themselves not far removed from a chronic state of hunger, that may in the long run prove the profoundest charity which at first sight seems the least considerate. The vague uneasiness excited by the present correspondence will be found on examination to be owing to the doubt whether, in steering clear of sentiment, the Government of India has not also steered alto ether clear of that real science which often overlaps healthy sentiment in the administration of public affairs. This may seem an inappropriate doubt to express in connexion with a policy of relief which consists chiefly in an unlimited trust in the providence of demand and supply, but whether appropriate or inappropriate it is not altogether unreasonable."

THE following extract from a pamphlet on Cinchona Febrifuge, or mixed Cinchona Alkaloid by Dr. King, Superintendent Botanical Garden, Howrah, is worthy of attention:—"This preparation is made from the red cinchona bark grown at the Government plantations, Darjeeling, and contains all the febrifugal alkaloids of the cinchona succirubra in the relative proportions in which they exist naturally in the bark. Its efficacy in the treatment of fever has been carefully tested by Dr. Chevers at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, by Dr. Ewart at the General Hospital, by Dr. R. Bird at the Howrah Hospital, by Dr. French at Burdwan, and by a number of other experienced medical officers. The reports received clearly show that it posses-es, to very nearly the same extent, the anti-periodic properties of quinine, and may be safely substituted for the latter in the treatment of ordinary fever and ague. It is issued by Government at a low price as a cheap and efficient febrifuge for the poorer classes of India; and is not intended to replace quinine in very serious and complicated cases, or among those who can afford to pay for the more expensive drug. It is to be had by application to the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Howrah, near Calcutta. To the general public, its price is Rs. 20 per pound only; to wholesale purchasers of twenty pounds at a time, and to public officers for charitable institutions, Rs. 16-8. Postage Re. 1 per tin extra."

A SENSIBLE letter appears in a mofussil paper upon the physique of Europeans as exhibited in this country. The writer says, "The opinion is too general that Englishmen in India are incapable of a high physical training: men, who at home have perhaps stood at the head of their schools as athletes, no sooner come out here than they give up all gymnastic exercises under the impression that their continuance is, if not absolutely impossible, at least fraught with much danger to the constitution. Now this is a mistake, and my opinion is founded upon facts which have come within my experience. I have known men who have retained, unimpaired, the physical strength which they possessed in England, their muscles just as tough, and their power of endurance in running, rowing, and wrestling just as strong out here as at home. Englishmen become weak and puny in India, not so much by reason of the effects of the climate as on account of the idea that as a matter of course our physique deteriorates in a tropical climate. Who, after all, are the healthiest and strongest in this country? Surely those whose physical powers are most exercised. Engineers and others whose duties require them to travel much, and who are constantly obliged to use those physical powers with which nature has endowed them. I have known instances where comparatively weak men have thus become capable of great exertion and endurance. It is a great mistake for Europeans to get into their heads the idea that they must not expose themselves to the sun, or engage in any work or sport, which necessitates much bodily exertion. With a good head covering, and certain precautions as to food and drink, I believe that the more a European is out the better. Of course it is necessary gradually to accustom oneself to this sort of thing, and to avoid anything like reckless exposure to the sun, during the hottest season of the year. But that with these precautions, a European is better for a little sunning and tanning, I have no doubt whatever. I gladly welcome all reports of boat races, cricket matches and the like, and I hope their popularity will continue to increase, and that every encouragement will be extended to athletic sports of all descriptions, both amongst natives and Europeans. As I have above stated, the immense importance of physical education is too frequently lost sight of in India."

THE *Dacca Prakash* thus comments on the recent speech of Mr. Whitley Stokes on the proposed adoption of measures by the Government towards remedying the social evils of India:—"We have all along entertained the opinion that there is very little likelihood of reforming the evil customs of this country without the help of the Government. We can boldly affirm that had it not been for the interference of Government, infanticide and *suttee* would not have altogether disappeared. We do not think that our reformers will ever succeed in bringing about such reforms as the remarriage of widows and the prevention of such moral maladies as early marriage and polygamy without Government aid, however earnest they may be in agitating these questions. In reply to those who are of opinion that reforms will be accomplished facts when the time is ripe for them, we say that time being an inanimate object, can never do what is reserved for human beings."

THE position in which the Church of England in India stands to the State, is represented without reserve by the *Indian Church Gazette* in its last issue. It will, no doubt, astonish many good Churchmen who have never given any thought to the subject, to learn that the Church "is in a state of legal chaos"—but plainly is this shown by the Calcutta Church organ:—

We all know the situation of the Church of England in India is a difficult one; we are an integral part of the English Church, yet we are outside the jurisdiction of laws and judgments. Acts of Parliament and judgments are framed and delivered for "that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain and Ireland," outside of which we certainly live; neither have we the independent action of the national church where the legislature is able to recognize the Bishop and an assembly of the clergy and laity as the governing body of the Church of England in the colony. We are therefore in a state of legal chaos, and we have only the book of Common Prayer to guide us, interpretations of which, sometimes by English law or judgment we are not able get to recognize. In this confused state it is most desirable that we should come together and know each other well. Harmony and forbearance, from the results of our peculiar standing, are sorely needed to hold together in a firm mass that band of churchmen who represent in this country the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church. The work that lies before us is that of building up the European, recovering the East Indian, converting the native, demands energy, love and perseverance, built on a sound basis of clearly-defined principles.

THE *Madras Times*:—Sir William Robinson will be recognised as in a congenial sphere, doing work which would be pleasing to him, in the Minute on the report of the Madras Director of Public Instruction. To two facts we may draw attention. The first is with regard to the ubiquitous Brahmin. He forms only 3·51 of the population, yet among the graduates of the University his per centage is 62·23. That is, a Brahmin is twenty times more anxious for higher education, and the employment it will ensure, than is a member of any other section of the community. It is of no use fighting against facts. We may not altogether approve the Brahmin supremacy, and may regret that, all things considered, the power and influence of this caste are so great. But there are the facts, which obvious thing to do is to use the powerful weapon provided wisely and well. Ordinarily, the influence of the Brahmin is very great: with the means that education gives, this influence is vastly increased. In agriculture, for instance, which is the great stand-by of this land, much in the way of improvement might be done with Brahmin agency, and we wish the authorities were sufficiently alive to the importance of the subject as to call for a report upon it. The Brahmins here are a small section of the population, as small as the aristocracy is in England and as powerful, without having to contend against the rivalry which the possession of wealth gives to the middle-class Englishman as against hereditary claims. The wearer of the sacred thread is not to be ex-roised: the problem is to use him so that he will be of greatest service to the State. The other point we wish to allude to also has relation to a small section of the community, viz., the East Indian. One Eurasian out of every five is under educational influences. There is no other class of the people who can in any way approach this per centage. The Eurasians are, therefore, furnished with the armour which instruction gives as no others are in the continent. How is it, then, we hear so much about the wants of this community? All that a young man should want in this world is good health and the weapons which education can give. With these he should be able to carve his way in any career. The Eurasians are armed more abundantly than others, yet from them we have the greatest outcry for assistance to enable them to hold their own, to prevent them being swamped. The reason for this should be sought, and, when found, however humbling to the pride of the community, should be clearly appreciated and the remedy applied.

A LETTER to the *Madras Athenæum* reports some undignified proceedings at a conference of the S. P. G. Missionaries at Combaconum:—"One of the native missionaries present at the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Manuel, was a striking exemplification of the old Tamil adage, wherein the turkey is represented as imitating the peacock. In attempting to follow the chairman in all his ritualistic tendencies, Mr. Manuel exhibited a very unseemly spectacle. One of the subjects discussed at the 'Church Council,' as the conference was called, may be noticed. It was an application from the native clergy to be allowed second class fare instead of the third class fare hitherto accorded to them while travelling by rail. The proposition was put to the meeting by the Secretary and was met with violent opposition from the chairman, the Rev Mr. Kay. During his short experience he appears to have imbibed an aversion to the native clergy, and an idea that native pastors are not to be placed on a footing of equality with their English brethren; and he stoutly maintained, backed up by his autocratic brother, that the natives, who had been accustomed to travel third class prior to ordination, ought not to be entitled, by virtue of Holy Orders, to any more consideration than they formerly enjoyed. In vain did the native clergy represent that the third class carriages were overcrowded on account of the Kaudri festival, but they were left in the lurch and the proposition fell through, the native delegates being merely dummies and only too ready to assent to anything proposed. Mr. Kay would have been better satisfied were there a cooly class on the S. I. Railway as there is on the Madras line, and if so, he would doubtless advocate the native clergyman being huddled up with his horse-keeper in the cooly-class; and yet when a catechist was offered for Holy Orders, backed up by a European Missionary, Mr. Kay seems to have observed that he considered that no one who had not passed the University examinations was fitted for ordination. The status of a man educated at the University is the status of a gentleman, and so in the common opinion is that of a clergyman. Why, then, we ask, are native clergy to be treated in a manner different from that of their European brethren? When we see European clergymen travelling third class, then it will be time for the native pastors to do the same. At any rate, it seems strange that a missionary, of all others, who ought to be a pattern humility, should so far forget himself as to wish to introduce unseemly distinctions between himself and those employed in the same work, simply because God may have created them Hindus and himself an Englishman. This appear to have come with an ill-grace from the Tanjore missionaries, who have always been foremost in their crusade against caste-customs."

THE Calcutta *Church Gazette* pithily tells us its opinion of the Durham letter and the Ceylon rupture:—"That the Bishop of Durham should complain of 'an attempt on the part of a Bishop to coerce his clergy by the exercise of despotic authority' is, as young ladies say now-a-days, '*too* ridiculous' to those who know anything of the diocese of Durham, *Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes*. The real grievance that the C. M. Society have is, that Bishop Coplestone would not be a tyrant on their side."

IT seems that the Burmese are occasionally seized with a very proper sense of what is due to society, viz., driving devils from their abodes. Nor is it such tough work as some simple-minded people might suppose. The *Rangoon Times* says that for two or three nights the natives had been busy at this wholesome occupation, which was accomplished by beating the planks of their houses with a rattan, and especially is this practice resorted to when an epidemic is raging in their midst. It turned out, however, that on this particular occasion, it was a very matter of fact devil, going about a very diabolical business, that disturbed the whole town—he had paid an illicit visit to a wife, whose husband unexpectedly and inopportunely returned to the house. In this dilemma the woman's ready resource was to drown suspicions by beating the devil's tattoo on the planks of the house, and get it taken up by her too credulous neighbours.

THE *Tokio Times*, commenting upon the recent attempt of the Anti-Opium Association to gain the Chinese Envoy over to their views, makes the following pithy remarks:—"England will never do anything in regard to opium. The few Englishmen who are in earnest about it are uninfluential and powerless. Those who might effect something are either indifferent or are committed to the wrong side. Moreover, they do not believe that China is truly bent upon ridding her-elf of the evil. Neither party has confidence in the sincerity of the other;—the Chinese in authority cannot be convinced that the English will ever relinquish the gains they derive from the business, and the English in authority will not believe that China particularly wants them to do so. And that is not all. Even if each had perfect faith in the other, the situation would not be changed. Opium pays the debt of India; that is a solid fact of the most approved Gradgrind pattern—so what is the use of putting sentiment against it? There is only one way in which the Chinese can keep the poison out of their country, and that is by saying it shall not come in, and taking care that it does not come in. Perhaps they will try this some day, perhaps not; but all other methods are fallacious and visionary, and not worth the waste of a moment's serious thought."

THE Chinese mercantile community of Shanghai, recognising the importance of the Taoist Pope's visit to the town, have subscribed no less than ths. 3,000, and presented it to the great exorcist, asking him graciously to appoint a day on which to hold a grand *ta-tsecaou*. This is a ceremony which has for its object the 'cleaning' of any place where it is held, and the expulsion of all the impure and wicked ghosts that may have been haunting the neighbourhood. The Pope succeeded to accept the sum and acceded to the request. The ceremony was expected to be of a very gorgeous and imposing description, and well worth a visit by any foreigner who takes an interest in the superstitions of the East.

A LETTER in one of the Calcutta papers describes a singular exhibition of the sagacity of the paddy-bird:—"Much has been said and written about the instinctive intelligence of certain birds, and I think I may safely claim a niche in the ornithological temple of fame for our friend the well-known Indian paddy-bird. I labour under the disadvantage of not having been a personal spectator of the incident I essay to describe, but I have the story from a friend, for whose intelligence I entertain the greatest regard and whose veracity I hold unimpeachable, and am of opinion that the statements can be simplified, reliance as in no wise disgressing from strict truthfulness. The narrator observes that recently whilst travelling by trolly on one of the Calcutta railways, he was struck with admiration and wonderment at the tactics of a group of these birds fishing in a sheet of water anjoining the cutting. He proceeds to state that the birds first extended in line, placing themselves at intervals of two or three feet, and then wheeling round at both extremities completed a perfect cordon. The ring then gradually closed, the sagacious birds the while driving the circumscribed fish towards the centre of the cordon by agitating their long legs, and, observes my friend, in the circumference of the circle diminished, the activity of the birds in their onslaught on the finny tribe became most amusing to behold. The birds then opened out again, and the line being formed, the fishing drill was gone through for a second and a third time with admirable precision and regularity and consummate skill. The above is no fiction; and there could be no deception with regard to the movements of the birds, since the narrator having time at his command was enabled to watch their manœuvres for a considerable period. It is moreover marvellous, and demonstrates the degree of sagacity that is allowed to some sections of the lower creation."

THE PUNJAB BANK.

THE announcement that the Punjab Bank had stopped payment was not altogether unexpected, as those who have noticed the career of the Bank for some time past have been made aware, by the continuous fall in the price of the shares and the absence since last year of a dividend. We regret, however, to add that the investigation of the affairs of the Bank tends to show that very gross mismanagement, if not worse, has been the characteristic of the bank for some years past. The Bank had a branch in Kurrachee for about four years which was very successful at first, but eventually the little Bank's career here was closed in shame and disgrace. There is, we hear, reason to believe that the Manager of the local office, in order to conciliate several of the shareholders who became clamorous because of the depreciated state of their shares, several times purchased their shares with the Bank's money at par value, and that as many as 3,000 shares of the Bank have been purchased in this way. Mr. C. E. Heberg, who has been Head Manager at Rawulpindi since the Punjab Bank was started about fourteen years ago, went home a few months ago and sent in his resignation. His cousin, Mr. Horace Heberg, was appointed in his place, and was Head Manager of the Bank at the time of its failure. The fact that the Bank has been purchasing its own shares at par in order to appease irate shareholders when the value of those shares was Rs. 50 only, the sum paid up being Rs. 100, is most discreditable and indicates that the mismanagement of the Punjab Bank must have been very bad to render necessary resort to such desperate means, to avert the disaster which was certain to, and has come at last. We believe the state of affairs to be somewhat as follows:—The capital of the Bank is 20 lacs fully paid up, the Reserve Fund is partly made up of 14 lacs. The bad debts, as disclosed at the shareholders' meeting on the 26th May last, after deducting the Reserve Fund, amount to Rs. 9,77,743, or about one-half the capital. One item is three lacs of its own shares purchased during the last nine years This disclosure is extremely discreditable.—*The Beacon.*

COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent who signs himself "Ich Dien," in your issue of to-day, remarks that my letter and the one signed "An Officer" were written on the same day, which is calculated to make the public believe that both letters were written by one and the same person. If your correspondent will refer to your paper of the 4th inst., he will find that my letter was addressed to you on the 29th June, but was published on the 4th inst., while the other bears no date, but simply the month June. He goes on to state that my letter was apt to mislead the public, and to answer which, he says that when a soldier commits himself, he is first brought before the commanding officer, and if the crime be of a serious nature, he is sent to undergo his trial by court-martial. This procedure, he says, must be discussed on its own merits, whether it is wisely exercised or not. Such an answer I consider unsatisfactory.

Bombay, July 9. AN OFFICER'S WIFE.

AN OPINION FROM BUILDERS ASKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Vouchsafe a space to me in your columns to ascertain if sawdust in mortar is as good as hair or hemp for plastering? I have always used chopped hemp (sun) in mortar for plastering, and in my opinion it is as good as hair in mortar. "M. Siehr recommends very highly the use of sawdust in mortar as superior even to hair for the prevention of cracking and subsequent peeling off of rough casting under the action of storms and frost." This is a new idea in civil engineering, and I would like to know if sawdust is not detrimental; it is worth knowing to prevent the coarse plaster or rough casting from cracking in many of our terraced roofs. Here are the proportions given by M. Siehr for the mortar:—Cement 1 part, lime 2 parts, sawdust 2 parts, sharp sand 5 parts. What cement is not stated. I refrain at present giving any opinion on the above receipt. *Searki* (powdered brick) I always found to be of immense value); a little linseed oil and powdered quartz in the mortar effect is useful in repairing cracks in terraced roofs.

BRICK AND MORTAR.

DR. CRAISTER'S TROUBLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a delightful little bit of *naïveté* in an extract you publish, July 5, from the *Bombay Church Chronicle*. After mentioning the rumples in Father Rivington's rose leaves at Indore, it goes on to say, "Portions also of a letter from Dr. Craister were read, in which he lamented the trials and discomforts of a voyage in a second-class steamer with a supply of impure milk." Then follows this suggestive remark, "altogether there was an air of quiet enjoyment pervading the company which it was very pleasant to share." These people were "quietly enjoying," apparently, the straits of Dr. Craister, who had so imprudently gone on board with his impure milk.

It is an awful thing to think that Dr. Craister may actually have to sail in a second-rate steamer; but why should he have made matters worse by laying in a stock of impure milk? It has been unexpectedly useful in affording a zest to Ritualistic tea; but for choice, pure milk would be nicer. Other people, not Ritualists, have to go about in second-rate steamers, with or without impure milk, but their whinings are not read aloud at the piano. Perhaps the milk which amused and delighted the audience was taken on board the second-rate steamer as a penance.

ST. PRYLAX.

July 7.

CANVASSING FOR VOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it right to notice the last paragraph of Mr. Wood's letter in your columns of to-day, containing his protest against what he is pleased to call the evil custom of personal canvassing in municipal elections. When a gentleman announces himself by stating that he has been "asked to allow his name to stand" as a candidate for election, he implies that, either from modesty or from absence of interest in municipal affairs, he would not have come forward in that capacity of his own accord, but that the high opinion entertained of his talents by his fellow citizens induced them to pay him the spontaneous tribute of asking him to do so. It is quite consistent with this position, which is more like that of advocate and client than representative and elector, that Mr. Wood should abstain from any personal canvass; and I shall be confined himself to justifying his own mode of procedure, I should have had nothing to gainsay.

In passing a general condemnation, however, on the practice of personal canvassing, Mr. Wood, I fear, censures what is and always has been one of the chief agencies by which public spirit is evoked. According to his singular system of election ethics, the electors may, with perfect propriety, privately solicit a gentleman to become a candidate, as has been done in his own model case, but for the candidate to return the compliment and privately solicit the electors is derogatory and inconsistent with the proper relations between representative and voter. The remarkable feature here is that privacy is proper in the one case but very improper in the other. The elector may be tampered with, but the candidate *in posse* is above suspicion. The Hon'ble Shapoorjee Bengalee may be safely closeted with Mr. Wood, but Mr. Wood must not be left alone with the Hon'ble Mr. Shapoorjee. I think, Sir, there is an inconsistency here, and that, in insisting upon this mode of conducting an election, Mr. Wood does himself as well as the electors, an injustice. If publicity can be dispensed with, it is, in my opinion, in the canvassing rather than in the nomination. I acted upon this idea myself on first coming forward for the Corporation four years ago, and I should like to know if I would right to have left the whole task of securing my election to those friends who had first given me encouragement.

Yours, &c.

July 7. D. S. KEMP.

THE TREATMENT OF THE DEAD IN TOWERS OF SILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to an article in your columns headed "A Parsee Romance in the Towers of Silence," allow me to bring to your notice that the person rumoured to have revived was not a *man* but a *woman*, about 20 years old. I quite share in your surprise how the native papers have connived at this matter, when a well-spread rumour, true in circumstance, had spread through the whole of the native town. It is now fifteen days or thereabouts since this rumour originated. The Parsee community ought to be thankful to you for bringing this matter forward. You have done ample justice in sifting this question and stating the arguments *pro* and *con* in the case. The *nassasalars*, or sweepers, have, no doubt, found a good prize that a corpse was dragged to the entrance by the vultures; but if such was the case, why did they not there and then satisfy the numerous enquiries of the attendants of the procession, who had marked with strong suspicion their shifting from one *dokhma* to another? Besides, it is alleged that stains of blood were visible on their clothes.

Besides, it is a fact that the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet have taken the matter into their hands and have been making the necessary inquiries some days since in private. What is the bent of their inquiries and what evidences they have adduced the Parsee community are darned from knowing.

Your hard strictures against our religion were not required. The Parsee religion enjoins that any corpse that has revived should undergo a certain ceremony of purification before its being taken to its household. Infection is thereby prevented.

It is a pity that the matter got stated to the Police by the spectators on the very day that suitable enquiries and explanations might be forthcoming. It is discreditable on the part of the Punchayet to keep their elucidations of the matter in secret.

Thanking you heartily for the prominence you have given to the matter,—I have, &c.

Bombay, July 7. KHOOSHROO.

H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before I write the following lines, allow me to express to you my hearty, sincere, and unfeigned obligation for the bold and outspoken manner in which you have exposed with your characteristic independence, the affair enacted at the Towers of Silence on the 27th ult., in your to-day's issue.

In addition to what you may have heard from other quarters, I have to inform you that the case seems to be a studied and deliberate attempt on the part of the orthodox Parsees, who form the bulk of the community, to suppress any sort of inquiry in the matter, thinking that the same would inevitably lead to the defilement of their sacred Towers (God knows what there is in the Towers which gives them the character of sanctity!) and thus wound the religious susceptibilities of the community. I therefore, not only as a Parsee, not only as a member of any particular religion, but as a British born subject—nay as a man—publicly call upon the Government Prosecutor and the Detective Police at once to put in motion all their machinery and take active steps to find out the truth in this matter.

July 7. A PARSEE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—You have done the Parsee community inestimable service, whatever the *Rast Goftar* in its wilful perverseness may say to the contrary, by your publication of the story, as it reached you, of the recent barbarity alleged to have been perpetrated at the Towers of Silence. I am unhappily not in a position to add to or throw any light upon the circumstances narrated by you, not having been one of the mourners, who, with only a passing protest, viewed and allowed the strangely suspicious conduct of the *nassasalars* on the day in question. The case has left a most painful impression on the Parsees, resulting to their minds, in all the freshness of its first horror, many a harrowing tale poured by garrulous age into reluctant but eager ears in times gone-bye. The story of the young Parsee lady, to which you allude, is no myth. Two *nassasalars* discovered this hapless female, the niece of a Parsee grandee, one of the trustees of the defunct Punchayet, come to life in the Tower, and wishing to make an exception in her favour, one of them kept watch while the other ran for orders to the rich uncle, whose wrath he feared, whose generous thankfulness he perhaps hoped to profit by. The big she-tic, more superstitious than kind, simply told the man to do his "duty," and the wretch went and did it, but not before the poor, helpless, trembling female had had time to charge her assassin with a message to her mother telling her where a certain ornament presented her by her husband would be found. Whether because the men were unable to keep their dark secret, or from some other cause, the tragedy soon became more widely known until it reached the ears of the sorrowing mother, who found a melancholy verification of it in looking for and actually discovering the ornament in the exact place indicated by the dying lady. It is needless to add that the broken hearted mother never more saw or spoke to her inhuman brother afterwards. This is but one of many similar stories current in Parsee families, and I have little doubt, whatever the truth may be in the present case, that the silent Towers have often witnessed scenes of gold-blooded murder, unparalleled in their atrocity in the history of crime.

The Parsees regard their dead bodies with horror and shrink from all contact with them. Even before life is extinct, what is called the purificatory ablution is gone through, which hastens death if it is not then immediate. Much of it. The body is then made over to the professional bearers, and none besides them, not even the nearest survivors, are allowed to touch it afterwards. What was once perhaps the idol of the house thus becomes in a moment an object of abhorrence, to be sent away as soon as the funeral service is over, and once within the Tower, not to be reintroduced into the outside world, even if it be God's own will that it should be restored to consciousness and life. Every Parsee knows and believes that no *nassasalar*, true to his so-called duty, would ever assist a person resuscitated in the Tower to go out, and with his characteristic impatience of public discussion of questions appertaining to his religion, he would rather himself run the risk of being one day knocked on the head in the Tower than assist in exposing a superstition so darkly inhuman. This accounts for what the *Rast Goftar* so much wonders at, viz.:—that not one of the mourners should come forward and make a formal complaint in the recent case. The *Rast Goftar* supports the *nassalars'* story that the abrupt closing of the door of the Tower was due to their desire to save the mourners the harrowing spectacle of a pile of bones dragged to the very portal. The Tower is on a higher level than the ground occupied by the mourners and very little if anything inside it could be seen by them; but even supposing it could, what was there to prevent the agitated to the Parsee who knows that his dead body is torn by vultures and must of course be reduced to bones. The *nassasalars'* story appears to be an after invention which derives additional confirmation from two circumstances which have not been allowed sufficient publicity, but which, without vouching for their truth, I give as I have heard them, viz.:—1st, that the mourning, on entering, heard cries for assistance loud and deep; and 2nd that the *nassasalars*, when they issued out of the Tower, bore marks of blood on their white cloths. *Apropos* of blood stains, I well remember a *nassasalar's* wife saying that she sometimes noticed them, and on calling her husband's attention to them was evasively told to mind her business and to say nothing about them.

The Parsees who wish to be volunteers,—that is, men of honour and courage, who desire to stand side by side with Europeans in every great movement—ought to look into this matter very searchingly and not to allow their anxiety to screen a couple of culprits to blind them to the duty they owe to themselves of removing a great stigma from their name. But if from some cause or other they let the curtain drop over this suspicious deed, will not the humane Government who abolished the *suttee*, have the *nassasalars* and mourners confronted and *minutely examined by others than Parsees?*

July 8 H.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named James Philpots, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A POONA correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—"For the last week we have had no rain, and people are beginning to get frightened about another famine. The cricket ground is so hard and dry that we cannot play on it."

THEFT OF A GOLD NECKLACE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to one year's rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of stealing a gold neckiace valued Rs. 150, belonging to Hakimchund Purshotum.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—The appointment of Mr. R. H. Vincent to the vacant post of Deputy Commissioner of Police of Bombay has been sanctioned by the Government of India. He is expected to arrive in Bombay and take up his new appointment to-day.

DODGING THE RUPEE.—An impression prevails amongst many would-be economical home remitters that tea is a better medium of remittance than depreciated rupees. We would warn these, that importers of Indiatea in England have of late been losing a clear two pence to four pence per pound on tea.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Henry Govind was yesterday arrested under a warrant and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property in respect of a sum of Rs. 200 belonging to Narian Krishnajee. The accused is alleged to have been entrusted with the said amount to be paid over to complainant's brother, whereas he (accused) appropriated the sum to his own use. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 17th inst. His Worship declined bail.

RETRENCHMENT.—We hear that the clerks in Government offices are to be each supplied hereafter with a slate and pencil, and not with "rough papers" as formerly. There are to be great reductions generally in the supplies of stationery, &c.—*Deccan Herald.*

A PRIVATE in H. M.'s 2nd Queen's, named Joyce, died suddenly on Saturday night. He had been in hospital for some weeks suffering from guinea worm—a complaint from which several of the men are now suffering. He was seemingly in pretty good health and spirits on Saturday evening, but in the middle of the night he got suddenly worse, and died from general debility and exhaustion of the system.—*Id.*

THE GARDEN PARTY AT GUNNESH KHIND.—The garden party at Government House last week was well attended, though not so crowded as it was on the previous week. Miss Temple received her guests on the terrace leading into the garden; and His Excellency Sir Richard Temple appeared about six o'clock and remained until all the guests had left the garden. The guests were received very cordially by their Excellency the Governor and Miss Temple, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy walking about and conversing with friends. It was a beautiful evening, and everything around seemed to respond to the brightness of the scene.

THE *Bombay Gazette* makes without reserve the astounding statement that the finding in the Miller Court-martial has been carried into effect, and that Miller has been degraded to the ranks. For the credit of those concerned, I hope that this is a mistake. If it is true, and if nothing can be brought against Sergeant Miller except what came out at the ridiculous farce which has once more made army law a laughing-stock, I venture to express a conviction that, difficult as it is to get Englishmen to interfere with excessive officers, they will not tolerate the perpetration, in their name, of such a flagrant act of injustice.—Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer.*

COMPLAINTS are constantly reaching us as to the distribution of appointments in the Indian Marine under the Simla Board. Such Admiral. Old and deserving officers—by old we do not mean beyond the age to do good active work, but old in the service—are removed from their appointments without any reason being assigned for so doing, and are replaced by young and inexperienced officers of the Royal Navy, imported from England. The latest case we have heard of is that of Captain Bayes of the *Ava*, whose name has appeared frequently of late years in the Burmah administration reports as having done much good service in that vessel during the erection of the lighthouses on the coasts of Burmah. Now he has been put on the shelf, for no other reason apparently than to make room for a protege of Captain Blythesea's.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY GUILD OF THE HOLY CROSS.—We are requested to state that the above Guild is being introduced into India. All interested in the movement should apply to the Diocesan Secretaries. The Rev. O. D. Watkins, Allahabad, is Secretary for Calcutta, and the Rev. D. J. Mackay, Bombay, Secretary for that Diocese. Guild papers and full information may be had on application. There is a wide field of usefulness for the Guild which has been heard already made considerable advance, branches being in course of formation at several stations. The Guild at home lately held bright Festival services at St. Paul's Cathedral, on May 3rd (Invention of the Cross). There are three grades of membership, namely, brethren, clerical associates, and lay associates (men and women). There is neither subscription nor entrance-fee of any kind.—*I. C. Gazette.*

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—We learn from a correspondent at Hyderabad that the Total Abstinence Society of the detachment H. M.'s 33rd Regiment has been making rapid strides since the arrival of the detachment at that station, and is a striking example of what willing hands and cheerful hearts can do in the good cause of temperance, for their prospects at first were anything but encouraging. When the detachment arrived in Hyderabad, they had only ten members on their books. They have received much encouragement from Bt. Major C. C. Gore, their commanding officer, who has kindly obtained for them a convenient room wherein to hold their meetings. A series of weekly meetings has been organised, of which Corporal Stephens has been appointed President. Thanks are due to Corporal Keesian, Pte. Chesworthy, Pte. Eyndhoven and several others who have disinterestedly come forward and tendered their services towards providing healthy recreation for the mind in these hot summer evenings. They have now reached the highest point in number at which they have stood since their arrival. —*The Beacon.*

FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL.

WITH reference to our yesterday's notice as to the necessity of immediately providing furniture for this school, we may state that the following sums have been received:—

Sir B. H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.	Rs. 100
Rev. Dr. Moule	,, 30

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Dr. Maule, or by Miss Prescott, the Lady Superintendent.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

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A LADY ON FREEMASONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent number of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a Mason is reported to have said in deprecia tion of the disfavour with which women regard Masonry as a rule, that its only secret was "Peace on earth, and good will to men." Such being its aim, to intervene between husband and wife is not the best way of accomplishing it. The experience of multitudes of happy and unhappy people, alike fail to prove that as in so close a relation as that of marriage any separation of interests and above all any concealment, is a dangerous thing. What rather than the puerile irritation of ungratified curiosity is the real reason why most women dislike Masonry, and if men would take the trouble to interpret the feelings of others by their own, they ought to have no difficulty in understanding the grounds of the complaint. What husband would like his wife to have a whole range of interests from which he was excluded, to read books which were hurriedly shut if he chanced to look over her shoulder, to go out on mysterious expeditions about which he was expected to ask no questions, to enter into a bond of confidence with people whom he did not know, or knowing possibly did not respect, so exclusive that even he was not allowed to learn anything of its nature? Add to this that his exclusion from these precious mysteries would rest avowedly on his unfitness and unworthiness to be admitted to them, and it should hardly, one would think, be beyond the comprehension of men, that the affectation of secrecy might produce irritation in spite of a profound conviction that the secret, if revealed, would prove but nonsense after all. Few people nowadays feel any poignant curiosity about Masonic secrets. The whole system is generally looked upon as a sort of survival from a more barbarous state of civilization, when the human mind was in its childhood, and could be attracted, as children always are, by an assumption of mystery. It may have been useful once, it may in some ways be useful still, but that in nine cases out of ten, unless the wife be capable of considerable forbearance, and the conduct of the husband makes in other matters but little demands upon it, Masonry does endanger domestic peace, you may take the word of

A MASON'S WIFE.

SMALL CAUSE COURT, CALCUTTA.

A somewhat singular case came before the First Judge of this Court on Thursday last. A native sued a Mr. E. A. Oldmeyer to recover the sum of Rs. 500, deposited with him under the following circumstances: The plaintiff in the suit had been suffering from a disease of the eye, which Dr. Haase, the defendant, had undertaken to cure. He had agreed to pay the doctor Rs. 500 as his fee for attendance and another Rs. 500 if a cure was effected. It was decided by the parties to deposit this sum, meanwhile, in the hands of Mr. Oldmeyer, a common friend, and Mr. Oldmeyer was selected for the purpose. Mr. Oldmeyer gave the plaintiff a receipt for the money. The plaintiff had been under Dr. Haase's care for some time, when, as it is alleged, finding no relief from the doctor's treatment he applied to Mr. Oldmeyer for the return of the money deposited. Dr. Haase, who was referred to, however, refused to allow the plaintiff to rescind the agreement entered upon. He maintained that the plaintiff was in a fair way to recovery, while the patient himself asserted that he had made no progress, and offered to submit to an examination by any oculist. The matter was accordingly brought into Court. Mr. Gasper, who appeared for the defendant, contended that the case could not be gone into without plaintiff making Dr. Haase a defendant in the suit. He cited a case quoted in Chitty on Contracts, where it was held that in legal wagers such as the one in dispute, the stake holder, being the trustee for both parties, could not permit the contract to be rescinded by any one of them without the consent of the other. Mr. Mendes, the pleader for the plaintiff, urged that this was a simple contract, and that there was nothing to prevent their suing for the return of the deposit, on the failure of the terms of the contract—that the money should only be given to Dr. Haase when the patient was cured. They held a receipt for the money from Mr. Oldmeyer, and had nothing to do with the doctor. But His Honor decided that the objection raised by the defence was a valid one. A notice was then granted requiring Dr. Haase's attendance in Court, and the case was adjourned.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

THERE has been within the past few years a great stir made about the general adoption of temperance pledges as a security against the vice of drunkenness. We hear of a large distribution of pledges made in regiments with marked success, and it is known too, that statistics are periodically printed, showing a large reduction of crime in this particular direction. In circles of rank and position, where sometimes traces of this evil have been found, the cry is not unfrequently heard. "Have you signed the pledge?" Now, I have for several years past been a total abstainer, and have perhaps a hundred times been asked to give a reason what valid objection there possibly can be to a glass of wine just now and again, and the question seems very forcibly to suggest the answer, "None whatever." What then, it is enquired, is the use of temperance pledges, are they required to be signed by every one or only by the drunkard? If by every one, then the argument seems unreasonable and unjust that a sober, intelligent and rational being should have a reflection cast upon his character, and that in order to conform to an invention of man, framed to create a reform where profligacy and debauchery abound, he should stoop from the dignity of his position to meet a contingency so unsuitable to the circumstances of his case.

Then again, if the drunkard is required to sign the pledge, why is it that he so frequently breaks it? I have given the subject the best consideration it deserves, for nothing in my opinion in the universe of God stands more prominently forward among the weightiest of matters than a question which forces itself as worthy of most deserving attention. The temperance pledge is, I consider, of far more importance to the sober and temperate man than to the drunkard. The former in all probability is one who has had a moral training, and in looking to the law of conscience he finds that he dare not transgress a command the penalty of which is death; he feels bound to justify himself by a faith which has proved a stimulant to his character and has hitherto saved him from the transgression of the law; being therefore made free from sin, he becomes a servant of righteousness, when therefore he signs the pledge, he openly avows to the drunkard that it is by the grace of God alone that he hopes to keep himself pure.

"Let a man break the pledge as often as he likes," said a missionary to me, "he can always sign it again;" but what is the good of it I asked. "What good?" was the reply. "Why do you go to hospital to be treated for fever, get cured and then go there again when the fever returns?" I answered, I am seldom or never ill, but when I am, I send for my family doctor, besides which I keep a medicine chest at home and can at all times have recourse to it. Do you understand my meaning? I asked. What I wish to explain is, that the Great Physician is always in the Christian home, and the appliances available for moral and religious culture are so conveniently within his reach, that continual ailments are rare in his case.

I have been asked more than once to administer the pledge, but never yet by a Christian man, every time the enquirer is ready to assert that he is at liberty to return the pledge when he chooses, here he at once displays a weakness and seems only to consider the obligation experimentally. This is not what it should be, and depend on it that a pledge signed under such circumstances will soon be broken. If you wish to administer the pledge, first test your patient, find out all his weak points, endeavour to fortify these by leading and pleading with him in prayer, and when you see that the first fear of genuine repentance is shed, let him sign the pledge in the presence of a witnessing God, strengthen him every day by your prayers, and cheer and comfort him often by your presence, let him know and feel that he has a friend who is deeply interested in his spiritual welfare, and he will soon learn to find that Friend who sticketh closer than a brother.

R. D. G.

LEPROSY.

REPLY of Assistant Apothecary G. W. Phillips, Madras Army, to Surgeon G. C. Roy, M. D., F. R. C. S., Bengal Medical Service, regarding the Gurjon Oil treatment of Leprosy at Port Blair. Madras, 1877.

THERE are perhaps few subjects under discussion at the present day, which claim such universal attention in India, with so little result of any satisfactory nature as that of leprosy. Some there are who contend that the disease is hereditary, and not infectious, while others, again, proceed to the opposite extreme, and urge in print, and in private that it is usually brought about by a licentious system of living, and is both dangerous and contagious. Be this as it may, we profess to own no opinion upon the subject, but prefer rather to lay before our readers such facts as from time to time come into our possession, leaving them to judge for themselves of the merits, or demerits, of any new champion who may advance to the field. It is not long since that Dr. Gaekinie, of London, published a valuable treatise on the same subject, which gained an extensive circulation in India; and in that work the author referred in the kindest terms to the advice and assistance he had received at the hands of Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha, of Bombay. Both these gentlemen believe in the possibility of effecting the cure of leprosy by a regular and prescribed course of treatment, while the former, in an appendix to his book, accurately sets out what this particular treatment is to consist of.

We have just had placed in our hands a copy of a short work, written by Assistant Apothecary Phillips of the Madras Army, in reply to Surgeon G. C. Roy, of the Bengal Medical Service, regarding the successful treatment of leprosy by Gurjon oil—a process which the former gentleman claims as a special branch of his study, as well as the discovery of many important and capable improvements connected therewith. Mr Phillips, however, is sanguine of success, for in his work he informs us, that "recovery, or improvement depends upon the incipiency or extremity of the disease; in plainer language, upon the date, and duration of the malady, and upon the constitution of their patient." In the cases treated at Port Blair (where, we believe, Mr. Phillips did effect much good) "there has not," says the writer, "been a single failure, marked improvement has been the leading trait in every instance, while in some slow, others fast. Considering their past, and present condition, there is no reason either for discontent, or discouragement, but every cause for congratulation."

And, more forcible than all, apparently is Mr Phillips assurance that "men that were a spectacle of pity, unable to sit, stand, walk, run, eat, sleep, or answer the callsof nature, and even loaded with swarms of flies, have now turned out to possess such healthy constitutions, that they must only be seen to be believed." Referring to the use of Gurjon oil the writer says that this invaluable drug is the cure for the disease, and the results relating to the improvement of each case, he alleges, bear ample testimony thereto. Indeed he goes further for he says that in his treatment "there has not been a single case of failure, all improved most markedly, and some recovered." Nine Surgeons, and two Deputy Surgeons-General, according to Mr. Phillips, inspected the lepers at Port Blair, and all expressed their conviction that the remedy was a success. One of the latter, the late lamented Dr. Duff, of the Madras Medical Service, remarked that it was more than cure, almost a miracle. One man, we are told, had extensive ulceration on the dorsum of one of his hands, which never got well, and baffled all the hospital treatment for years; even carbolic oil applied in various degrees of dilution. At last it was thoroughly healed up by Mr. Phillips in a few months, leaving behind a sound cicatrix, which, he alleges, to his knowledge remained so for a period of two years, all the while looking quite healthy and firm, and was a case frequently shown to visitors whether medical, or otherwise.

We strongly recommend his book to all who are in any way interested in the solution of the question of leprosy, containing as it does considerable information upon a subject on which writers of the present day differ so materially in their opinions. There can be little doubt however that Mr. Phillips has worked hard, in having even advanced as far as he seems to have done, and in his further efforts he deserves, at least, encouragement.—*Madras Athenæum.*

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